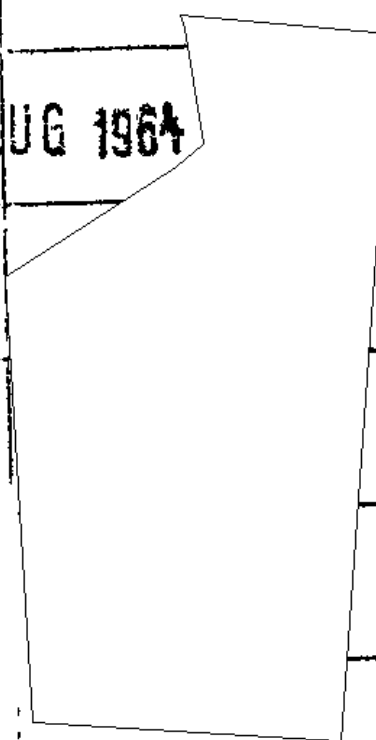


EXHIBIT

CIA/PID (NPIC)		
Chief		
D/CH		
ABCF		1
GMB		2
IB		3
MEB		4
OSB(PAG)		5
OSS		6
PS		5
SEC/PID		

STAT

STAT

Handwritten notes on separate

FROM:

ONE

DATE:

3 Aug 64

	TO	INITIALS	DATE
DIR	1		
DEP/DIR			
EXEC/DIR	2		8-18
* o/Dir	4		
ASST FOR ADMIN			
ASST FOR OPS			
ASST FOR PA			
ASST FOR P&D			
CH/CSD			
CH/IPD			
CH/PD			
CH/PSD			
CH/TID			
CH/CIA/PID	3		
CH/DIA/XX-4			
CH/DIA/AP-IP			
CH/SPAD			
LO/CGS/CIA			
LO/NSA			

REMARKS

8/3/64

STAT

2 to 3 :

STAT

This in my
basket upon
return from
leave. Do
you have any
appropriate
comments
re criticism
of P.I. language
peculiarities?

* Pls return
to

COM 11115

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
1			50X1
2	6N 212		
3	Bldg. 213		
4			
5			
6			
	ACTION	DIRECT REPLY	PREPARE REPLY
	APPROVAL	DISPATCH	RECOMMENDATION
	COMMENT	FILE	RETURN
	CONCURRENCE	INFORMATION	SIGNATURE

Remarks:

These pages are from the current draft of Mr. Kent's article on estimative words. Mr. Kent is eager for you to read them & also offer any comments you may have on them.

50X1

Thank you very much.

RETURN TO SENDER

ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.

DATE

See y.

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exasperate gentle reader more than it would edify him. 766

Perhaps most serious of all, the chart would have to be changed from time to time and always to accommodate newcomers among the accepted expressions.

The table of synonyms above did not come into being all at once; it has grown to its present size by accretion. "We believe" came in rather early, and as I remember via General Smith himself. "We estimate" was a bit later; "we think," "we anticipate," "we expect," and "we judge" are part way in. If they make it all the way I trust they will be used and understood in the "probably"/"we believe" bracket. "We doubt" has come in within the last few years ~~and as~~ ^{as} a legitimate equivalent of "probably not." There will be others -- I sincerely hope not very many. Keeping them out will take some doing. In the past, whatever rigor was insisted upon at the working and drafting level, who was there to tell a General Smith or a Mr. Dulles, as he presided over the IAC or USIB, that the revision he had just written out on a piece of yellow paper was not permissible?

From my remarks about the poets, it should be clear that my sympathies lie with their opposites -- the mathematically-inclined. But we mathematically-inclined are ourselves not in good array. You might almost say that some of us are talking in the decimal, others in the binary, and still others in the root five or seven systems.

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For example, consider the letter-number device which has been standard with attaché and other reporting services. The letters A, B, C, D, E, and F designate the reliability of the source and stand for, respectively: completely reliable, usually reliable, fairly reliable, not usually reliable, not reliable, and, reliability cannot be judged. The numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 designate the quality of the content and stand for, respectively: (1) confirmed by other independent or reliable sources; (2) probably true; (3) possibly true; (4) doubtful; (5) probably false; and (6) cannot be judged. Note that the number 3, "possibly true," is in the middle of the scale of odds, doing the duty I have hoped it should never be asked to do.

Or consider the findings of a distinguished intelligence research project. The object was to identify certain military units in terms of the chances favoring their existence or non-existence. A certain group of units were identified as "firm." Another group as "highly probable." A third group as "probable" and a fourth general group as "possible." Except for one important thing, this kind of ordering was wholly to my taste. The word "firm" unfortunately was not used to convey certitude, though one would have thought it described a condition of 100 per cent certainty. Instead, its begetters, upon cross-examination, owned that it was meant to indicate something like 90-95 per cent -- roughly the equivalent of my "almost certain." This

usage puts the findings of the project slightly askew from the terminology of my chart -- "highly probable" equating to my "probable" and "probable" to my "chances better than even." Incidentally, the "possible" was used exactly as I have felt it should be used, that is, a designator of something in the range of chances between the absolute barriers of "certainty" and "impossibility" and to which no numerical odds could be assigned. There are other heresies among the mathematicians; if I may so proclaim them.

For example, look at the way in which photo-interpreters have defined their key evaluative words:

"Suspect - Evidence is insufficient to permit designation of a function with any degree of certainty, but photography or other information provides some indications of what the function may be."

"Possible - Evidence indicates that the designated function is reasonable and more likely than other functions considered."

"Probable - Evidence for the designated function is strong and other functions appear quite doubtful."

This kind of formulation shows that someone -- probably a number of people -- spent a good amount of time striving for a set of rigorous definitions. If you will pause long enough to realize that the heart of the photo-interpreter's problem is identification and then take a hard look at his word "suspect," you will see that his usage parallels mine for "possible."

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But the P/Is have already preempted "possible" for other duty. In my scale of values their "possible" fits nicely into the usual slot of "probable," and their "probable" into the usual "almost certain."

We are in disarray.

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